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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

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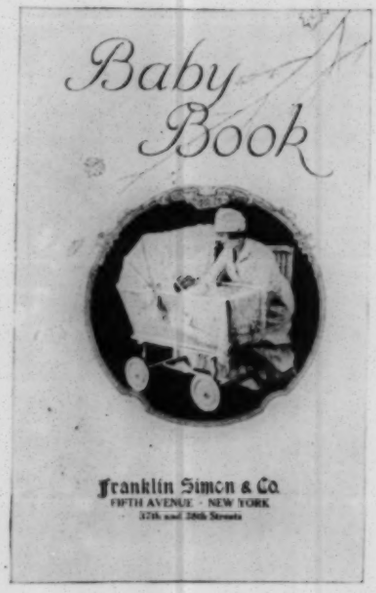
October 26, 1918

THE HYPOCRITE



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VOL. III OCTOBER 26, 1918 No. 22

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

"PLEASE let me congratulate you on the pith and point and delectable cleverness of 'Our Own Congressional Record,'" writes Miss Mary Stewart from Washington, D. C. "I read it with zest and many a chuckle. If only *our* own congressional record were edited with such skill we might attack it with less discouragement.

"And let me also say in passing that I read the *Woman Citizen* week by week from 'kiver to kiver' and congratulate myself that we at last have a woman's magazine of distinction."

Miss Stewart should know whereof she speaks as she is secretary of the Committee on Women's Political Organization of the Republican Congressional Committee and is no doubt familiar with "Records." Corroborating this testimony is the following from Mrs. Edwin W. Rouse of Baltimore:

"The *Woman Citizen* of October 5th had such interesting records of the Senate proceedings that even though I was present in the Senate I had to read every word."

"I value the *Woman Citizen* highly, not only as a woman's and a suffrage magazine, but because it is dealing with reality and truth," is the word that comes to us from Miss Hilda Erickson of Chicago as she assures us that she will ever remain a faithful subscriber.

Something of this same loyal enthusiasm is reflected in the letter from Miss Estelle Downing of Ypsilanti, Michigan, which reads:

"I always read the *Woman Citizen* as soon as I enter the house even before I take my hat off, simply because I can't wait. Its doctrine suits me to a T."

If another vote is needed to make it unanimous, we suggest the following from Miss Anna E. Pierce of Albany, New York:

"Some copies of the *Woman Citizen* were sent me in the summer, which were so well edited and so interesting and forceful in the presentation of the topics of interest that I must avail myself of the chance to see them every week."

"I enjoy the *Woman Citizen* so much, I really cannot be without it," writes another friend, Mrs. Frank Stranahan, President of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association.

It is just such enthusiasm as this that spells sure victory for the cause throughout the country.

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1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
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October 12th	*October 19th*
1 Iowa	1 Iowa
2 South Dakota	2 South Dakota
3 Georgia	3 Georgia
4 Indiana	4 Indiana
5 Michigan	5 Michigan
6 Minnesota	6 Minnesota
7 New Jersey	7 New Jersey
8 Wisconsin	8 Wisconsin
9 Massachusetts	9 Massachusetts
10 New York	10 New York
11 Ohio	11 Ohio
12 Virginia	12 Virginia
13 New Hampshire	13 New Hampshire
14 Missouri	14 Missouri
15 Alabama	15 Alabama
16 Texas	16 Texas
17 Maryland	17 Maryland
18 Pennsylvania	18 Pennsylvania
19 Maine	19 Maine
20 Louisiana	20 Louisiana
21 West Virginia	21 West Virginia
22 Connecticut	22 Connecticut
23 South Carolina—Tennessee	23 South Carolina—Tennessee
24 Kentucky	24 Kentucky
25 Arkansas	25 Arkansas
26 Washington, D. C.	26 Washington, D. C.
27 North Dakota	27 North Dakota
28 Rhode Island	28 Rhode Island
29 Nebraska—Oklahoma	29 Nebraska—Oklahoma
30 Washington—Mississippi	30 Washington—Mississippi
31 Illinois—Kansas	31 Illinois—Kansas
32 North Carolina	32 North Carolina
33 Vermont	33 Vermont

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

October 26, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

William E. Borah

THERE are in this country today many British and French men and women as speakers for the Liberty Loan or for the United War Work campaign. Several of them have expressed their amazement at the recent action taken by the United States Senate, when by two votes it defeated the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Almost without exception their comment closes with, "We always thought of the United States as progressive, you know." And although the smile and voice are sympathetic, the words cut American pride like steel.

"A decent respect for the opinions of mankind," requires that the exact responsibility should be located. Locating it is not difficult. Thirty-four Senators voted, or were paired, against the amendment. Sixty-two for it. Republican New England and the Democratic South stood together and the Atlantic Seaboard, from Maine to Louisiana, cast twenty-eight of the thirty-four opposed votes. This section of our country is notoriously conservative, the views of its citizens ranging from mere unchangeableness to astounding reaction. There are notable exceptions, but conservatism of intense variety describes the laws, institutions, and customs of most of these states. New England Republicans, plus Pennsylvania, with nine votes, followed the lead of Senator Lodge, who proudly admits that he formed his opinion on the woman question thirty years ago and has seen no reason since to change it! In justice it must be said that five New England Senators, of larger vision and progressive mind, voted for the Amendment.

THE South, although in all but two states the number of adult white women outnumbers the total adults, male and female, of the colored race, cast nineteen noes, southern Senators taking the ground that they were afraid of the Negro woman vote. They admitted on the floor that colored men in most southern states are disfranchised by property, poll tax and educational tests and that these tests would apply to women. But they frankly added that the Negro women were so much more intelligent, progressive and ambitious than the men that they would not be able to intimidate them into silence.

Strange admission!

The two Delaware Senators declared that no matter what any one else said, they knew woman suffrage would turn Delaware Republican and as they lived by the Democratic Party they would oppose suffrage to the death. As a matter of fact, the cotton industries both North and South with their employment of thousands of women and, in the South, children, furnish a more correct determination of motives.

It must be recorded that a splendid, upward-tending, progressive movement is to be found in every southern state and that an astonishingly large number of southern newspapers are earnestly outspoken for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Nine Senators from the South voted for it.

Yet whenever any progressive question, non-political, is introduced into Congress, its proponents at the outset count the Atlantic Seaboard as against it. Suffragists expected no more favorable consideration of their cause from this section than is given other similar questions.

Three Senators, all elected by a large German wet vote, Reed of Missouri, Hitchcock of Nebraska and Pomerene of Ohio, voted against, as might be expected.

THREE Senators, one counted in the above list and two additional, took terrible historic responsibilities upon their shoulders. One, Senator Drew of New Hampshire, an old gentleman of the reactionary school, was appointed to take the place of Senator Gallinger, a life-long friend of woman suffrage, and thus a vote for the amendment was lost.

The two additional Senators were Senator Wadsworth of New York, who disregarded the 103,000 majority in this state for woman suffrage in 1917, and the resolutions from his Legislature and his party convention calling upon him to vote for the amendment. He chose to give up politics and retain domestic tranquillity in his home by voting against the amendment.

Senator Baird, Republican, an elderly, rich gentleman and "boss" of long standing, filled the place of Senator Hughes, Democrat, who died. Senator Hughes would have voted for the Federal Amendment. Senator Baird's associations with politics have not been of a kind to prepare his mind to respect women or their cause and he voted his natural convictions against it. Senator Drew and Senator Baird, replacing favorable Senators, are easily the two men whose votes lost the amendment.

Upon the shoulders of these three men rests much of the opprobrium of the defeat of democracy at home in the midst of a war for democracy abroad.

These thirty-three Senators are immovable, woman-baiting, congenitally-foreordained anti-suffragists.

The thirty-fourth Senator and the man who bears the brunt of the responsibility for the defeat was William E. Borah of Idaho. His continuous talk about the sacredness of state rights strengthened the opposition of southern Senators and several friendly Senators repeatedly said that his influence against the amendment was more powerful than that of all their combined opponents, for reasons which follow.

Suffragists make eleven charges of inconsistency, insincerity and injustice against Senator Borah.

First—He claims to be a believer in woman suffrage, yet he repudiated his professed sentiments and paired against the amendment, the ONLY suffragist in the entire Senate who voted against the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Second—He represents a state where women have voted since 1896. He declared on the floor of the Senate at one time recently that no matter what the women of his state should do or say, it would not affect his vote, thus brutally insulting his women constituents. Repudiating the sentiments of his state which he is supposed to represent, he paired against the amendment.

Third—He represents a party which in every possible way has espoused the suffrage cause and the amendment. The National Republican Committee endorsed it in May and his own state party endorsed it in June, 1918. Two-thirds of the Republicans in the House of Reresentatives had voted for the Amendment January 10, 1918, and two-thirds of the Republicans in the Senate stood ready to do so whenever the vote was called. Yet he repudiated the instructions of his party and was paired against.

Fourth—He represents a party whose history and tradition are in line with the submission of the Suffrage Amendment. In 1860 his party was welded into a national political power by this issue: "Are we a nation or are we a loose federation of states?" By the arbitrament of arms it was decided that ours is a nation. The Republican Party submitted the 14th and 15th amendments and secured their ratification. Senator Borah declares now: "I will not vote for a measure that deprives each state of the right to control its own elective franchise. . . . The race question has been a fearful load to the South and I cannot consent to increase the burden." He thus repudiates the entire history and tradition of his party and declares the causes which brought it into existence and kept it in power for nearly half a century a mistake.

Fifth—He represents a portion of the country whose history and traditions are in line with the amendments. He was born in Illinois and educated in "bleeding Kansas." Yet he spoke and voted with the Democrats of the South. On the other hand, fifteen Democratic western Senators who were born and educated in the "Solid South," spoke and voted for the amendment! In 1858, Lincoln and Douglas presented a similar anomaly. Douglas, born and educated in Vermont, surrounded by anti-slavery influences, aligned himself with every pro-slavery interest. On the other hand, Lincoln, southern-born, saw the fallacy and the wickedness of slavery and boldly assailed it. Which was right? History repeats itself and in a lesser way that incident is duplicated. The western-born Republican Borah, has aligned himself with every anti-suffrage interest; while the southern-born Republican Poindexter of Washington and Fall of New Mexico, and the Democratic Smith of Arizona, Thomas and Shafroth of Colorado, Lewis of Illinois, Myers of Montana, Pittman of Nevada, Jones of New Mexico, Owen and Gore of Oklahoma, Chamberlain of Oregon, Kendrick of Wyoming, Culberson and Shepherd of Texas, Robinson and Kirby of Arkansas defend the Federal Amendment by voice and vote.

In other words, seventeen southern-born Senators expand under western influences and get so national a view of things that they see the narrow selfishness of state rights when applied to questions of inherent justice. More, nine Senators within the old time state rights section have seen the same truth and voted for the suffrage amendment. Senator Borah has "progressed backward with such rapiditude of celerity" that he stands as one with the most unreconstructed southern Democrat.

WITH the exception of the notorious filibusterer, Senator Reed of Missouri, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska and Senator Guion of Louisiana, Senator Borah was the only man, in the mighty stretch of country extending from the Pacific to the Mississippi, who voted, or was paired, against the amendment.

Sixth—Believing Senator Borah to be a believer in woman suffrage and influenced against the amendment only by his conviction that it was as easy a matter for any state to extend it as it had been for Idaho, great pains were taken to acquaint him with the facts that there are many states wherein no woman can be enfranchised under the existing state constitutions and where the constitution cannot be revised except under conditions exceedingly difficult to overcome. For example, the women of New Mexico cannot be enfranchised for twenty-five years by the state method. Indiana has tried in vain to call a constitutional convention and has lost 150 attempts to amend a constitution which has been in existence since 1852. There are some twenty states with exceedingly difficult technical conditions to overcome. Suffragists have classified constitutions as impossible, improbable, difficult, and fair. Knowing full well that a generation would elapse before the women of all states could secure the vote, owing to the peculiarities of state constitutions; knowing that Great Britain and Canada had each given the world their pledges of sincerity in the war for democracy by extending suffrage to women, Senator Borah yet placed his deciding influence against the amendment. His explanation is that he prefers that women should get their suffrage, if at all, by the state method.

So did we, and so do we prefer the route to Berlin by rail and that to democracy by peace, but when those routes are closed we will accept them by war rather than have the progress of human liberty longer delayed.

Senator Borah claims to be a believer in woman suffrage, but he blocks the only road which leads to its establishment.

Seventh—Senator Borah knew that men made the constitution; that the state constitutions grant suffrage to foreigners after a residence of six months and over with small proof of fitness for the vote, and that millions of men are now voters under those qualifications; that these new comers from all quarters of the globe have the right to vote on the enfranchisement of women by the state method, and thus by their European training and inherited views to withhold political freedom from women. He knew that American-born, American-educated women tax-payers, business women, homekeepers and teachers are forced to plead for their political liberty with men who do not know the meaning of the words constitution and amendment. Yet he was adamant to the reasoning that since American men had subjected women to these indignities, a humiliation no other country in the world has visited upon women, it became their duty to rectify the wrong by granting them at least the fairest road to freedom under our laws.

Eighth—Senator Borah says it is the right of the men of each state to determine when it is time to give women the vote, and

that it has nothing to do with the case that the women of each state have paid more in money, in sacrifice, in heart-breaks, in lives, to secure the vote than have all the men of this country put together at any period or at all periods combined within its history. State rights is superior to human rights, says he, and therefore human rights must wait until state rights is ready to act. It is subversive of our scheme of government, says he, that three-fourths of the states should put suffrage for women over on the remaining one-fourth if the men of those states should be unwilling; but Senator Borah voted for the prohibition amendment which grants three-fourths of the states the same right to put prohibition over on the remaining one-fourth should the men of those states object!! Tweedledum and tweedledee; why is state rights divine rights in the case of the restraint of human liberty, such as prohibition, and a menace to the stability of government when it extends human liberty, such as woman suffrage?

Ninth—In 1910 Senator Borah introduced the same Federal Suffrage Amendment into the Senate although no one in Idaho asked him to do so; and in 1918 when the strength of the movement had at least quadrupled he paired against it, although petitions from Ashton, Moscow, Idaho Falls, Almira, Gray, Lund, Wajan, Pocatello, Twin Falls, Lewiston, Blackfoot, Mackay, Shoshone and Boise asked him to vote for it.

Tenth—Senator Smith of South Carolina, in the debate on woman suffrage said, "this is not a nation in the common acceptance of the term, but a combination of sovereign powers, each within its own domain as sovereign as the Government that it by common consent erected." Yet it was not the sovereign states but the nation that compelled the mothers of our land to give up their sons to a war for democracy—and more than 17,000 of these mothers now wear the gold star for the boy who will never come back. The nation is about to impose an eight billion dollar tax, including one on incomes, which will reach the average woman of the millions of women workers and the millions of women property holders. The nation has entered the homes of every state and given its orders there as to what may be eaten and worn. The nation has implored women to take the places of men, to join in the work of mercy of the Red Cross and other war services, and they have responded by the millions. They are to be found in munition plants, administration offices, camps, hospitals and canteens giving "all that they have and all that they are" to the support of a war for human liberty. There has been no state rights about the national demands now being made upon women. When Great Britain and Canada demanded sacrifices of women they offered political liberty—dismissal from the long-fought campaign for woman suffrage—as part return. But when millions of American women, with hurt pride that other nations should be more just, appealed to the Senate for the only action it could take, that is, the passing on of woman suffrage to the states for ratification, one William E. Borah, professed suffragist, representative of woman voters, the only representative from a suffrage state where women had opportunity to exercise the vote, stepped forth and closed the only door through which women of the whole nation might pass to their enfranchisement.

Eleventh: The President of the United States appealed to the Senate to pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a war measure in order that America's claim to democracy should be consistent and flawless; in order, as he himself set forth, that he might have in his hands instruments, spiritual instruments, that he sorely needs for the successful discharge of the executive duties of the war.

Senator Borah refused the President's appeal.

We record these incontrovertible facts that the world may know the truth.

Dislodgment Methods in Indiana

THE board of directors of the Women's Franchise League of Indiana, has entered a vigorous protest against the proposed tour of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in that state under the auspices of the Republican Party. Senator Lodge, by his adverse stand on suffrage, has shown himself to be out of tune with democracy, according to the following protest:

"The board of directors of the Women's Franchise League of Indiana protests against the coming of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, into our state at this time to speak in behalf of the Republican Party in the present campaign. In view of the open opposition of Senator Lodge to the Federal Suffrage Amendment and his pronounced leadership of the anti-suffrage forces on the floor of the Senate, the Women's Franchise League of Indiana cannot believe that the Republican Party seriously intends to put such an indignity upon the women of the state."

This action was backed up by that of many single associations throughout Indiana, among them the Women's Franchise League of Elkhart, with 300 members.

What action the Republican party will take on the protest of the women is not yet known, but a letter sent by E. M. Wasmuth, chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, to the women of Indiana, shortly after the protest was made, is believed to indicate that the Republican Party will not arrange for Senator Lodge to speak during the campaign. The letter from Chairman Wasmuth reads as follows:

"Despite the fact that the Federal Suffrage Amendment was recently defeated in Congress, the Republican Party, pledged to the suffrage cause in both its national and state platforms, stands loyally back of the movement as evidenced by the vote in Congress when both of our Indiana Senators, and more than two-thirds of the entire Republican Senators voted for its passage.

"The Republican Party further sends greetings and pays tribute to the women of Indiana for the tremendous part they play in the great crisis now upon us. Without their loyalty, sacrifice, fortitude and patience, Indiana would not have taken front rank among the States in war activities, and in sending such splendidly equipped men to the service."

Louisiana First

THE voters of Louisiana will have an opportunity on November 5th, to prove to the satisfaction of the Louisiana women that victory for suffrage lies along the "state route." The referendum campaign now in progress in that state is attracting keen interest, as Louisiana is the first distinctively southern state to submit a suffrage referendum. The battle is being waged with vigor by the Woman's Suffrage Party of which Mrs. W. S. Holmes is president and the Louisiana State Suffrage Association of which Miss Jean M. Gordon is president.

The two suffrage bodies present a solid front in this matter and are proving beyond a doubt that the women of Louisiana do want the vote. One particular proof of this fact is the petition now being circulated calling upon Governor Pleasant to urge by proclamation the adoption of the State Suffrage Amendment by the people of Louisiana at the general election. The petition bears a long list of signatures of women who stand for the best interest of the state and who are leaders in its development. The petition reads:

"*Whereas*, national honor, the platform of the Democratic Party, and justice to the women of Louisiana, call for the separation of women from the undeserved and ungenerous classification now accorded them by the state constitution; and

"*Whereas*, the General Assembly of 1918 has submitted to the voters a suffrage amendment granting women full citizenship rights;

"We, the undersigned women of Louisiana, do hereby petition His excellency, the Governor, to urge by proclamation the adoption of this amendment in the best interests of the state and the nation."

The suffrage resolution passed the Louisiana Legislature last June, the Senate voting 29 to 11 in its favor and the house voting 80 to 21, a 4 to 1 vote, for the amendment. At that time Governor Pleasant, in his address to the Legislature, declared the time was right for the enfranchisement of the Louisiana women. President Wilson gave his support to the suffrage cause in a written appeal to the assembly to pass the amendment and urged its adoption by the state.

Victory in Nebraska!

THE referendum on the partial suffrage law enacted by the last session of the Nebraska Legislature will not be placed on the ballot at the general election next month, in accord with an opinion handed down October 18 by Judge L. A. Flansburg of the District Court of that state. By this opinion the suffragists are so far victorious in the injunction suit brought by Mrs. Edna M. Barkley and others, representing the suffragists, to prevent the Secretary of State from placing the referendum on the ballot in pursuance of a petition circulated by the anti-suffrage forces.

It was further held by the court that though the suffragists had not been guilty of such "laches" as to entitle the defendants to a dismissal of the plaintiffs' case, still so much time had been consumed and such an immense volume of testimony adduced and so many issues of fact raised that the defendants could not conclude their defense before October 21, the time required by law for the issuance of ballots. It was also held that, "though the referendum petition at this stage of the proceedings appears to be invalid and of no effect when considered ex parte from the testimony of the plaintiffs alone," nevertheless, the defendants under the law were entitled to be heard. The court held that the filing and acceptance of the referendum petition suspends the partial suffrage law until the case is finally adjudicated and the petition found to be insufficient.

It was further the opinion of the court that "should the referendum petition he finally adjudged valid, the proposition should then be referred to the people at the first general election ensuing after the entry of such judgment."

The outstanding feature of the court's opinion given, as the opinion stated, after all evidence was carefully weighed, was as follows: "That upon the pleadings and proof submitted it appears that a *prima facie* case has been made by the plaintiffs, and that as the proof stands the referendum petition falls short of having the valid signatures of 10 per cent of the legal voters of the state as required by law. That so great a number of signatures appear to be not genuine, and that so many certificates of circulators appear to be impeached for fraud, that the unaffected portions remaining would be insufficient to constitute a valid referendum petition."

Doubling Their War Burdens

OKLAHOMA is in the midst of a state campaign to win the vote for women. It is proving out the state-by-state method of enfranchisement. This is the method cordially recommended by those United States Senators who refuse to follow President Wilson's lead and vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. These men say that woman suffrage is a state question, and that it is easy and practical for each state to give its women electoral rights.

Here is a statement of just how easy it is for Oklahoma: In order that an amendment to the state constitution shall become a law, it is necessary that it shall receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election, not merely of the votes for and against the amendment. That is to say, if a voter forgets to mark his vote at all on the amendment question, it is counted as a nay vote.

Every voting man in the state therefore must be aroused to a degree of interest which will make him take a definite position. Those who know the general inattention given any constitutional amendment whatever by the rank and file of voters can estimate how easy it will be to get a majority of the ballots cast in the Oklahoma election *correctly marked* for the women's enfranchisement. If they are incorrect they will be counted against; if they are blank they will be counted against.

To carry on such an arduous task in the midst of war work, through the biggest Libery Loan drive ever held in any country, through an influenza epidemic (which alone is accounted a political disaster by New York politicians), Oklahoma women and Oklahoma men are giving of their best.

The two major parties are for the state amendment. The Ex-Governor is for it, both United States Senators are for it. Oklahoma Congressmen are for it. So are the press and the clergy.

On the state suffrage board of Oklahoma, are many women known for their efficiency in war work and in social service. Mrs. Clarence L. Henley of Oklahoma City and State Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Campaign Committee, is head of the volunteer workers of the State Food Demonstration and secretary of the Food Exhibits at state fairs. Mrs. Frank Haskell of Tulsa, Vice-Chairman, was head of the Woman's Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan and has a reputation for selling more bonds than any other woman in Tulsa.

Mrs. A. P. Crockett, secretary, is state chairman of the Fatherless Children of France. She has taken the first steps in organizing the children of the Oklahoma City schools into groups who will adopt and support the orphaned little ones. Just as soon as feasible, the work of organization will be perfected through the principals of the schools and their teachers. Mrs. C. B. Ames, wife of the State Food Administrator, has one of the most difficult tasks in the suffrage campaign, as she is chairman of the Finance Committee. She is also an active war worker. Mrs. B. W. Slagle, Pottowatamie County Representative on the Campaign Committee, is Shawnee Chairman of the Red Cross Drive. Miss Aloysius Larch-Miller, an ardent suffrage worker, was a state speaker for the Fourth Liberty Bond Campaign.

Such are the double burdens born by women who work for suffrage by the state method. The National American Woman Suffrage Association has sent aid into the state, and Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Corresponding Secretary and National Chairman of Campaigns and Surveys, is giving expert trained skill to the campaign. She is ably seconded by her daughter Miss Marjorie Shuler, who is acting as press chairman of Oklahoma throughout the campaign. The great bulk of Oklahoma newspapers strongly back Miss Shuler, printing news stories and making constant editorial comment in the interests of the Amendment. National organizers, well and favorably known all over the country, are lined up in the campaign.

Among them are: Miss Alice Curtis, Miss Alma Sasse, Miss Edna Annette Beveridge, Miss Sally Fanny Gleaton, Mrs. Mary K. Maule, Miss L. Lola Walker, Miss S. Isabella Sanders, Miss Doris Long, Miss Mary Parke London, Miss Margaret J. Thompson.

Meantime the Oklahoma delegation in congress has sent the following telegram to the newspapers of Oklahoma:

"We, the Oklahoma delegation in Congress, unanimously en-

dorse the woman suffrage amendment and express the hope that men of all parties will support it at the coming election. The women of Oklahoma have heroically borne their full share of the sacrifice and sorrow demanded by the world war for democracy. Let them have an equal share in self-government within our state."

It is signed by Senators Robert L. Owen and Thomas P. Gore and by Representative Scott Ferris, Dick T. Morgan, Charles D. Carter, W. W. Hastings, James McClintic, Thomas A. Chandler, Joseph B. Thompson and Tom D. McKeown.

Suffrage Briefs

FORMER Governor John H. Morehead of Nebraska, Democratic nominee for United States Senate, has pledged his unqualified support to the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the event of his election. In response to a query from Mrs. F. J. Birss, member of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, Mr. Morehead replied:

"Answering your inquiry, I beg to advise that if I am elected to the United States Senate and the Amendment now pending, or a similar one thereto, is submitted, I shall vote for it."

LONG term as well as short term candidates for the United States Senate are lining up in favor of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Of all the states where senatorial contests are forward, Kentucky seems to be carrying off the palm, by right of having her short term Senator, Senator Martin, already on the suffrage side, while now comes Governor Augustus O. Stanley, Democratic nominee for the long term, with the following message to Mrs. John Glover South, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association:

"Your favor of recent date to hand, advising that the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, through its executive board, respectfully requests that I state whether or not, if elected to the United States Senate, I will vote in accordance with the request of President Wilson for the submission of the Federal Amendment. I take great pleasure in advising you that I shall."

THE Federal Suffrage Amendment in the U. S. Senate is still burningly alive. When the Senate voted to reconsider its adverse action and to replace the measure on the calendar this restored it to exactly the same position that it had held before, except that now the women know their friends from their enemies. The anti-suffragists are trying to spread the impression that the issue is closed for this session.

On the contrary the action thus far taken was only a preliminary skirmish followed by a line-up. The measure is still pending and can be brought up again at any time.

It will be brought up again as soon as we secure those needed two votes, either by changes at the November elections, or by change of heart among the holdover members, or by changes due to death and replacement.

Let all our readers make it a point to disabuse their friends and the public—and especially the press—of any misleading notion that the question is settled so far as this Congress is concerned.

A. S. B.

IT has been said of President Wilson: "He is a man with a lean, stubborn jaw, who uses a megaphone of such size as only democracy can construct. He speaks over the heads of rulers, and the peoples of the world hear and understand."

He never sent through that megaphone a better message than his recent address on equal suffrage. It failed to pierce the moss-grown hides of some of his own supporters, but it went far and wide to the American people, and has helped powerfully to pave the way for the ratification of the nation-wide suffrage amendment when it shall have passed Congress and gone to the states.

Its educational effect has been great, and will not be limited even to this country. In every foreign land where women are still excluded from the ballot, the cause of equal rights has been set forward, and the inevitable day of victory—close at hand in some countries, farther off in others—has everywhere been brought a little more near.

A great thing is a megaphone, when it utters words of wisdom!

A. S. B.

Women and Reconstruction

THE war is visibly drawing to a close; when it ends we shall be faced with the problems of reconstruction—problems of the most varied nature, which will call for the skill of every kind of people who have specialized in regard to any of the great departments of human life. There will be, among others, the problems connected with vast numbers of widows and orphans, and the problems connected with the enormous numbers of women who have been brought into industry by the war emergency, besides the problem of nursing and caring for hosts of maimed, blinded and crippled men, and readjusting them to the country's normal life.

To men as different as President Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt, these facts have seemed to be an added argument for equal suffrage, and an argument for granting it as early as possible. To most men who have any progressive outlook at all, it is clear that the joint wisdom of men and women should be brought to bear upon these problems, on the ground not so much of the women's abstract right as of the country's urgent need.

But how different the question looks to the anti-progressive mind! Senator Weeks of Massachusetts is not only a reactionary, but an ultra reactionary of the most extreme type. His record in Congress shows that he has opposed almost every progressive measure and opposed it to the last ditch. Again and again, when the popular demand for some improvement has become so strong that the common or garden variety of conservatives in Congress have yielded and voted for it, Senator Weeks has been one of the little handful of irreconcilables who have stood out against it to the bitter end.

His attitude towards woman suffrage as bearing upon reconstruction, therefore, may be taken as typical of the extreme reactionary view. To a woman who was urging him to vote for the Federal Amendment, Senator Weeks said that it seemed to him particularly undesirable to bring in a large number of ignorant and inexperienced voters before the problems of reconstruction were settled. Very soon after, he enumerated in Congress a list of the important questions which would have to be settled after the war, and among them what is to be done about the vast number of women who have been brought into industry by the war. This is one of the questions about which he thinks it vitally important that the women themselves should have no say; and this is one of the reasons why he and others like him are determined to fight to the last ditch to stave off equal suffrage as long as possible.

A. S. B.

EMPLOYEES OF THE WOMAN'S BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE MACCABEES
DOING RED CROSS WORK

Michigan's Campa

MISS BINA M. WEST
SUPREME COMMANDER W. B. A. O. T. M.

"I have felt that women should be unselfish in this matter and that it is a cause which every self-supporting woman in particular should support."

MRS. LOCKE

CO-OPERATIVE campaigning has been brought to the top-notch of perfection in the suffrage campaign now under way in Michigan. Practically every organization of influence in the state has joined hands with the suffragists in an effort to write a suffrage amendment into the state constitution on November 5.

All differences of politics, creeds and rival interests have been forgotten in the common desire of the men and women of Michigan to place the state four square with the fundamental principles of democracy.

The homes, the grange, the schools, churches, business interests, press, politicians, theatrical world, organized labor, fraternal organizations, and political societies are represented in this co-ordinated movement.

The last Legislature decreed that Michigan women should have presidential suffrage and, in addition, ordered the question of full suffrage submitted to the voters at the general election, and the progressive interests of the state have cooperated with the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association in presenting the matter to the voters.

When the opening guns of the campaign were fired, Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, of Detroit, who leads the suffrage hosts of the state, expressed the hope that the campaign would be conducted on a dignified, conservative plane and to this plane the campaign is being held. Organization has been the keynote of the program, which has included all the activities which enter into modern campaigning, even to the suffrage schools.

Mrs. Farrell's executive staff includes: Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, Detroit, first vice-president; Mrs. G. W. Patterson, Ann Arbor, second vice-president; Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids, third vice-president; Mrs. A. H. Cote, Port Huron, recording secretary; Mrs. H. Lee Simpson, Detroit, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William F. Blake, Grand Rapids, treasurer; Mrs. Daniel Quirk, Ypsilanti, first auditor; Miss Irene Kleinstuck, Kalamazoo, second auditor; Dr. Blanch M. Haines, Three Rivers, Michigan member National Executive Council.

Of tremendous importance in this co-operative battle for suffrage are the twenty-five or more influential organizations of the state that banded themselves together in a federation, which brought to the aid of the women the active work and influence of men who are recognized leaders in the state's affairs. Its official roster includes: Grant D. Slocum, chairman; Lieutenant-Governor Luren D. Dickinson, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, second vice-chairman; Hon.

Women Vote in
WYOMING, COLORADO, UTAH, IDAHO, CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, MONTANA, OREGON, NEVADA, ARIZONA, KANSAS, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, ILLINOIS, and NEW YORK.
WHY NOT IN MICHIGAN?
LET OUR MOTHERS VOTE
Michigan Men will Vote on this Nov. 5th

SOMEWHERE

...gn of Co-operation

MRS. PERCY FARRELL, PRESIDENT MICHIGAN EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

"I want to have the Suffrage question presented to the men of Michigan in a way that will compel support; because it appeals to their intelligence."

Woodbridge M. Ferris, third vice-chairman; Mark T. McKee, secretary; W. A. Comstock, treasurer; John C. Ketcham, chairman executive committee.

Some idea of the co-operation that has been given the suffragists in their campaign may be had from a glance at the membership of the honorary committee for the last annual convention of the state suffrage association. The list includes state officials and distinguished citizens.

HOME OFFICE BUILDING OF THE WOMAN'S BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE MACCABEES, PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

MRS. DROELLE

THE large part taken by the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees in the Michigan Equal Suffrage Campaign deserves to be entered in the archives of national history. Consecratedly the W. B. A., under the admirable leadership of Miss Bina M. West, has taken over whole congressional districts for propaganda and organization.

Mrs. Alice B. Locke and Mrs. Alberta Droelle, two of the dynamic forces in the Woman's Benefit Association, have toiled long hours, traveled long distances, and spoken with persuasive eloquence on behalf of the state suffrage amendment. Their co-operation with the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association cannot be over-estimated.

With that same determination which has enabled Miss Bina West to build, from a tiny nucleus, a nation-wide organization, she has taken up the cause of suffrage and has been enthusiastically followed by her association.

GRAND RAPIDS

THAT the politicians of Michigan are keenly alive to the political expediency of enfranchising the state's women is apparent from the list of endorsements given by the political parties and their leaders. Both the Republican and Democratic parties included suffrage planks in their state platforms, and otherwise showed an active inclination toward the suffrage cause.

Governor Sleeper, in an address at the Michigan Republican Convention, said: "The splendid, self-sacrificing labors of all our women, the devotion of mothers who have given up their sons, of young wives who have given up their husbands, are beyond praise. Can we now do less than confer upon them the privileges and responsibilities of full citizenship?"

Inasmuch as political straws show the way the wind blows the following prophecy from State Democratic Chairman A. S. Stevenson, "The women are going to vote—put that down"—is significant.

No stauncher ally of suffrage can be found than the churches of Michigan. Over their own signatures more than 130 clergymen

(*Continued on page* 441)

The Battle Line—from France to Factory

By Alice Stone Blackwell

MISS MARY McDOWELL of Chicago made a striking address to a gathering of suffragists the other day, on the eve of her departure for Europe. At the request of the Young Women's Christian Association, she is going to look over the plants in England where women are employed in making munitions and see what additional measures can be taken to safeguard the women. Miss McDowell is an expert, and she urges all American women to consider it part of their war work to make public opinion on this question and to safeguard the women who are being drawn into industry in such unprecedented numbers.

"The line of battle extends from France to the factory," said Miss McDowell. "It is our job to back up this army of women here. They are the second line of defense. We must safeguard their health and morals as we try to safeguard the health and morals of the men at the front.

"The main points upon which we must insist are the eight-hour day, no night work, a rest period in the morning and another in the afternoon, one day's rest in seven, and equal pay. The Committee on Women in Industry says that no woman must lift more than twenty-five pounds, continuously. Some one objected: 'Why, a woman often lifts twenty-five pounds when she lifts her body.' Yes, but she does not lift her body every two minutes the whole day long. I want all of you to watch freight houses and railroads, to see that no woman is put in to lift heavy weights without the aid of a mechanical device. There are such devices, and they will be put in if required.

"BE mindful also to keep up the pay. Sometimes a woman of means taking a position to free some man for the war offers to do the work for a mere trifle as a matter of patriotism. But then when the man comes back from France he will find his means of livelihood gone. Don't be a sentimental patriot! Keep up the wages for the men's sake."

Miss McDowell spoke of the admirable capabilities the war had revealed in women—of a woman in England whose fine color sense had enabled her to temper tools so well that they lasted twice as long as the tools made by the man who had done the work before her and who had been at it for years; of a woman of sixty who had been in a shop as "boss," and of whom a man said to Miss McDowell: "She's great! We never have had such good spirit in the shop before."

In a large round-house at Chicago, Miss McDowell said, she saw big black women from Alabama climbing all over locomotives and wiping them down. They were getting the same pay that the men had had. There was much "men's work" that women could do, but she reiterated that they ought not to be used for handling freight. A big firm in Chicago had thought of employing women for this, and asked her opinion. She went to see the manager, taking with her "two husky college girls," and for an hour, while she talked with him, they tried their hands on the freight and found that it was too heavy. She came again, with a woman doctor and a trained nurse, and they gave the same opinion. Then she put the question up to all the leading gynecologists of Chicago, men and women. All but one answered that it would be too great a risk. That one had been born and trained under the Kaiser. He replied that women could handle those great weights perfectly well, even when pregnant. She told the head of the firm the outcome of her inquiries and he gave up the idea.

Miss McDowell said that the big, husky Polish and Slavic women, who would most likely be used for this kind of work, might look to an inexperienced observer as if they could very well do it, but, as a matter of fact, it would be more dangerous for them than for American women, because most of them had had no medical attendance during childbirth and hence had often been left with internal injuries, making such work especially unsafe for them.

"We must see that the health of the women workers is safeguarded," said Miss McDowell, "and after the war it will be too late. We must do it now—for the sake of the women and of the future generation, and of the men."

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has a committee to help along this line, and all the members should give it their co-operation. When women have the ballot they will be the better able to safeguard the "second line of defense."

A MASSACHUSETTS woman, Miss C. J. Brennan, has just been engaged by the du Pont Company to serve as sanitary expert for their great munitions plant at Penniman, Va. She is a graduate of the Institute of Technology, and is probably quite equal to the task. "Big Business" thinks she is good enough to bear large responsibilities; yet Miss Brennan could not serve as a member of a health board in the smallest village of Massachusetts. With the country towns already largely stripped of men, and with more of them continually leaving for the war, the Massachusetts Legislature still year after year votes down the bill to make women eligible to serve on boards of health—a thing which they are already doing with success and acceptance throughout a large part of these United States of America.

Here is an added reason for the ratification of the Federal Amendment. There will be a speedy end to this piece of antediluvian stupidity when women have a vote.

THE close of the fight for equal suffrage is in sight. Along with the joy of the victory there should go a deep sense of responsibility.

Not long ago there appeared in the paper a touching account of a war wedding. It took place at an institution where many wounded soldiers were slowly regaining strength. The bridegroom was one of them. Instead of holding crossed swords above the couple, his comrades ranged themselves in two rows, holding up and crossing their crutches in the air so as to form an arch for the bridal party to march under. It seems as if a married life so begun could never become unpatriotic or frivolous.

The young women who will soon come marching into the land of freedom should remember the sacrifices by which the opportunity was won for them. With a great price the older women obtained this freedom; but the young will be free born. To win the ballot for all women, thousands of women during the past seventy years have given untold time and labor. Many have given their health and not a few have laid down their lives. The new freedom will have been nobly earned. It should be nobly used.

The new voter will not be worthy of the pioneers if they do not vote according to their best light and exert themselves constantly to get more light upon the public problems that await solution. They should never expose themselves to the biting words of reproach addressed by Whittier to those citizens who were too indifferent to vote:

> "Our hearts grow cold;
> We lightly hold
> A right that brave men died to gain—
> The stake, the sword,
> The axe, the cord,
> Grim nurses at its birth of pain."

"To know the new, search the old," say the Japanese. The record that women have already made for themselves in the suffrage states shows that as a rule their votes are cast conscientiously and for the public good. The way they are rising to the new responsibilities cast upon them by the war proves afresh (if any further proof were needed) that they are not only willing to serve their country, but abundantly able.

The Woman Citizen's Special Book Number Next Week.

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At Extraordinarily Low Prices

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Binding Two Nations Together

HOW keenly women of Great Britain are watching and waiting for the enfranchisement of American women is shown in the following letter to Mrs. Ida Husted Harper from Mrs. Fawcett, president of the Women's National Union of Suffrage Societies of Great Britain:

"MY Dear Mrs. Harper:

We are watching your position in regard to the woman suffrage amendment in the Senate with the deepest interest. It must be very wearing to just have the decision so frequently postponed. Here we are in mid-September and no vote taken yet. We very much appreciated the value of President Wilson's letters to Senators Shields and Baird. They have been quoted in a large number of papers here.

"We do warmly appreciate the voluntary self-sacrifice of the American people in abstaining from wheaten bread in order to send this invaluable food to Europe. I think this ought to bind our two nations more closely together in the future than anything else could. Everyone says that the situation as regards food in this country is safe. The main anxiety is now about coal. France is frightfully short and Italy is wholly dependent for coal on her Allies. But we hear that the spirit of the Italian people is now on a higher plane than has ever been the case before. You sent us a word about the new claims we are making for women—seats in Parliament, etc. When our council met immediately after our victory last spring, we enlarged "the objects" of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies, which had been simply and solely for suffrage to "*equality of opportunity*" for women. I think this was right and indeed inevitable. The question of women in Parliament may be said to have raised itself. The Labor Party adopted it as part of its programme, and almost suddenly opposition on principles seemed to vanish. It will require an alteration in the law and the Government will be questioned about this as soon as Parliament meets. Mrs. Strachey is decidedly of the opinion that our present Government intends to encourage women candidates. If she is correct we may expect a declaration of policy from them very shortly.

"The question of equal pay for equal work has also made immense progress during the last few months. The antis, who, like Lord Bryce, took the line of saying that the vote would make no difference, have proved themselves shortsighted, nay blind, as we always believed them.

"We are intensely relieved about the military situation since the date of Foch's counter-attack, which began July 18th. I was speaking at the Proportional Representation meeting that afternoon. Young Lord Grey (son of the Albert Lord Grey, who was Governor of Canada—not of Sir Edward Grey), who was also speaking, announced the victory on the Marne which saved Paris a second time. He said that he of course was no authority on military affairs, but those who were had told him that this victory might probably be the *turning point of the war*. It was an historical moment. I shall never forget it, and I don't think any of us will ever forget that there for the first time American troops were present in strong enough numbers to be a great element in the victory. How good it is to remember this and to cherish its remembrance for ever more. I rejoice with all my heart in the strong friendship which has gradually been built up and culminated on April 6, 1917.

Ever yours very sincerely,

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT."

Holm House Farm,
Leeds, England.
September 15, 1918.

Jersey Women Fight Sub-cellar Politics

THE storm that has been threatening to break about the head of Senator Baird, since he voted against the Federal Suffrage Amendment, is growing blacker as the days pass, according to New Jersey suffragists.

Through its state branch, the New Jersey Women Suffrage Association, the National American Woman Suffrage Association is in a fight to the finish against Senator Baird. It is the policy of the National Association to fight *against* a candidate not *for* some one of his opponents, but as Senator Baird has but one opponent, the situation resolves itself into a "Help Hennessy" campaign and the suffragists will do their campaigning through the campaign manager of Mr. Hennessy.

It is to be remembered in this connection that the National Suffrage Association is not a flying wedge of an organization with national scope and arbitrary powers but a confederation of state associations. State matters are always under the immediate direction of the suffrage association of that state. It is, therefore, the brilliant young leader of the Jersey association who has taken the helm in the Jersey crisis. Her name is Mrs. E. F. Feickert, her home town is Plainfield, and she brings to the battle line 120,000 women who want to see Senator Baird defeated because of his anti-suffrage vote in the United States Senate, whereby he refused President Wilson's appeal for support for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a war measure, repudiated Governor Edge who appointed him on a support-the-President promise and defied the Republican State platform which endorsed the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

SPEAKING for her organization, she says: "There are many reasons why the differing attitudes of Senator Baird and ex-State Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy on the suffrage question serve as a fair test of the stand which will be taken on other important war measures by the two candidates for the remainder of Senator Hughes's unexpired term. When Mr. Baird was appointed to serve until the November election it was announced that he had been made Senator on condition that he would support President Wilson's war policies.

"The record of Mr. Baird's opponent is one of conscientious endeavor and accomplishment. He served the State of New Jersey in the Assembly and State Senate from 1912 to 1917, and the record of these years shows that during that time he invariably stood for progressive legislation and in strong opposition to the self-appointed boss of the Democratic Party, James R. Nugent. He stood by the measures of Governor Wilson in Trenton, and we believe he will also firmly uphold the measures of President Wilson in Washington."

Nearly every official in the National American Woman Suffrage Association is scheduled to go over into Jersey to "help Hennessy" during the next fortnight.

Details of a carefully worked out plan, which the suffragists hope will defeat the Senator, have been forwarded to each of the 400 county, town and municipal suffrage leaders over the state. Senator Baird's campaign slogan, "Support the President—Win the War," will, it is thought, in the face of his denial of President Wilson's plea for his support of the suffrage amendment, make so strong a case against him that out of his own mouth he will be judged by the Jersey voter.

"HAS the party of Wilson in New Jersey reached the level of the sub-cellar?" was the question asked by the Jersey City *Journal* the day after Boss Nugent turned his coat in order to defeat the President and the woman suffrage amendment. If there is anything with which Mr. James Nugent is less *en rapport* than with President Wilson it is the idea of letting women have any say-so in Jersey politics. The one hope for the Democratic Party in the President's home state, continues the *Journal*," is "that the consciousness of its wretched condition will produce a reaction, for it is inconceivable that the Democratic Party of New Jersey, unless it is lost to all shame, will much longer tolerate the ruffianly leadership of this Essex boss.

"James R. Nugent ran the Democratic State Convention and, with the aid of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, and Dennis Collins of Union, defeated the plank called for by President Wilson declaring anew for woman suffrage and pledging aid to the efforts of the President in ranging this country on the side of equal franchise.

"There may be a grain of comfort in the thought that many of the South Jersey and other rural delegates opposed to the arrogant Essex boss had gone home when Nugent forced the issue, but the bad taste arising from the final scenes at the Democratic convention hall will linger long.

"Not content with defying his party's Commander-in-Chief, Nugent also offended the ears of men and women in that audience by his loose language, his unprintable epithets and his bullying tactics.

"The campaign in New Jersey starts with chaos on every hand. On the Democatic side, Nugent will now proceed to knife Hennessy and support Baird for the short term United States Senatorship.

Women Are Called

to assume bigger responsibilities in every branch of business. Altho otherwise prepared with a sound training, a woman without legal knowledge is unable to respond and make good when opportunity presents itself.

Every business and professional woman—every woman who has charge of property or hopes to acquire such is a better executive or leader because of law training.

Law trained women know the principles that govern business. They can foresee the outcome of proposed transactions and their decisions and recommendations are therefore sound.

They know what to do and what not to do to safeguard and promote their interests.

The Brooklyn Law School has established a course in every day, practical law especially prepared for the needs of women.

Lectures will begin Wednesday, November 6, 1918.

For further information, address

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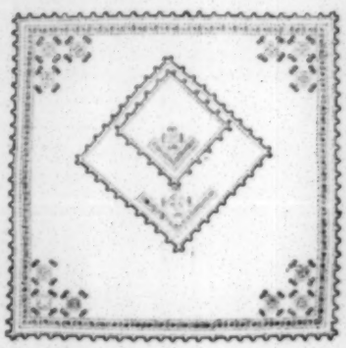

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The Trenton *Times*, commenting on Board's falling off of 25,000 votes, says: "It is fair to assume that it is largely because of Senator Baird's refusal to keep the pledge he made last February to Governor Edge, to support the President in his war program; and it will be interesting to see what effect his refusal to keep faith will have on him election day, when he will be opposed for the short term by Charles O'Connor Hennessy, who not only favors the suffrage amendment, but has always been a loyal supporter of President Wilson.

"If Senator Baird's course is being dictated by political and corporation influences he should seek new advisers; if he is being guided by his personal prejudices, he deserves to be defeated on election day, even if, as some of his friends are declaring, 'Defeat would be almost a death blow.'"

"It is altogether to the Jersey Senator's discredit that he was one of those to help defeat the women's amendment."

The Elizabeth *Journal* adds its word to the women's brave effort to get New Jersey out of the sub-cellar before election. It says: "The women of New Jersey are among the most active of those who have attempted to scourge un-American and disloyal influences out of communities. For instance, the women of Elizabeth were among the first to attempt to debar from open circulation in this community enemy-language newspapers. But the influence of women stops at the ballot box.

"It is a vitally important matter that the Federal Suffrage Amendment should be acted upon favorably by the Senate. This step should be taken without delay to arm women with the all-powerful ballot.

"The women of the nation should be given the chance to help protect it against Hun propagandists while the men are fighting in the war. They should be given the chance to help make the adjustments and solve the problems of the post-bellum days."

Miss Hay's Message to New York City Leaders

"SUFFRAGISTS who have their cause at heart should cast their ballots on election day for the men who have long championed the cause of women suffrage rather than for the men who now deem it expedient to express a belated belief in woman's enfranchisement. When I say this, I take it for granted that the most important thing of all is espoused by the candidates we are considering, namely patriotic support of the Government in its prosecution of the war. When this is equally advocated by all, suffragists should be sure to reward their friends, not only out of gratitude but because we can honestly believe that men who are suffrage supporters have the sense of justice, the progressive spirit and the realization of the meaning of democracy that others lack.

"IF we do not make the effort to let men aspiring to public position know that women remember and appreciate their services we are striking a blow at woman suffrage in the other states of the Union. For the fact cannot be over-emphasized that what New York women do has tremendous weight with people throughout the country and let it once be shown that we are indifferent to those who have generously helped us, there will be little incentive for men in other states to assist their own women. In an ideal state of society, men would advocate measures for high motives merely and without hope of reward, but at present we have not reached such a state, and must face the fact that people are controlled by mixed motives, by selfish and unselfish interests and that even the best like practical appreciation. As in most cases we can express this by our votes, without sacrificing our ideas or our ideals or lowering our standards, we should do it and should urge other suffragists to follow the same line of action."

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Suffrage Leader Planned "Joy Drive" in Kentucky

"CHEERO" was Kentucky's message to the United States in the opening of the fourth Liberty Loan Campaign. Not as a burden, but a privilege, did the people of Louisville undertake their share of fund raising under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson A. McDowell. A huge Liberty Loan parade opened what the leaders call their "Joy Drive."

The parade was a living rainbow of prismatic colors shown in the many hued caps of the women, in the flags, blue-starred for service. The women's part in the parade was engineered by Mrs. McDowell, who is recording secretary of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

The Service Flag Division was made up of war fathers and war mothers without invidious sex distinctions, Mrs. McDowell stoutly maintaining that fathers shall not be discriminated against.

Looking over the parade was like viewing some exquisite rainbow arching the city, because the women of the Liberty Loan Committee each wore a Tam o'Shanter cap, like that so favored by Elsie Janis in war work in France. All the women wore white frocks, and the caps were pink, orange, yellow, green, blue and heliotrope.

Part of the joy effect in this brilliant parade was produced by the lines of people singing as they marched. Specially written Liberty Loan songs were printed on rainbow-tinted slips of paper, so that every man, woman and child could join in. Here is one:

"DON'T LET THE SON GO DOWN"

"So line up, and sign up, and buy a Liberty Bond;
For all our sons are over there to fight the German crown.
Make up your mind, do it today,
Don't let the Son go down,
But line up,
And sign up,
And buy a Liberty Bond."

As Suffrage Workers See the Loan Drive.

(With apologies to Mr. Rudyard Kipling)

By Grace Fitzhugh Thomson

IF you can keep your head while all about you
Are spending cash on foolish things or worse,
If you can do with shabby clothes and corn bread
To buy War Savings Stamps for "Uncle's" purse,
If you can work and not be tired by working
At some dull round where Conscience is the boss,
With no more chance of getting cash or credit
Than winning the Distinguished Service Cross;
If you can stick with all your pulses tingling,
At that small thing you can and must do well,
And not for petty pleasures set them jingling—
Those quarters that must go for shot and shell—
But watch and work and turn and twist, contriving
To make a dollar do the work of four,
And know full well that you are just arriving
At what the French have done for years—and more;
If you can talk and always still remember
That gossip often plays the German game,
If you can silent be and yet a member
Of that great host that feeds the Torch's flame,
If you can give your heart and soul and spirit
And all the best you are, the best you've won,
Then only is this sacred land yours to inherit,
And you have earned your right to freedom, Son!

—From New York Times.

Concerning Mary Minus

(****Absolute loyalty to him as the chief ruler of this nation during the present tremendous war does not blind the President's friends to the fact that he recently acted in the matter of woman suffrage in a way much at variance with what all had a right to expect.****** *Marvelously well have the mind and heart of this man borne the strain of enormous responsibilities. There are psychological contagions and infections quite as definite as physiological epidemics. The strongest man may be made weak, the clearest-headed may be made delirious by influenza. What, then, may not happen to an over-worked thinker exposed to the contagion of the present feminist mania?) Excerpts from letter signed "M" in the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch of October 17th.*

Mary at Seven:

Mary Minus raised her hand; "O, Teacher, dear," cried she, "my 'rithmetic is just as wrong as anything could be. Look, Teacher, on the second page and in the 'leventh line. Don't you see the answer there is not at all like mine?" (And, though it was against the rule, we children laughed right out in school.)

Mary at Eighteen:

Years afterwards I saw her at the well-known "Teacup Inn." An old acquaintance passing asked: "My dear, where have you been?" "To the Auditorium," Miss Minus made reply. "And was so bored I really thought that I should surely die." The old friend gasped; "Did you not hear them render 'The Messiah'?" "No, indeed," Miss Minus said, her sweet voice rising higher. "They did not play a single thing" (she put down her tea-cup), "They spent the whole time I was there in simply tuning up."

(This time I blushed for Mary's sake, 'twas such a ludicrous mistake.)

Mary—Age Uncertain:

Today, in searching for the news, I find Miss Mary's published views, no less a personage anent than Woodrow Wilson, President. She tells us that his mind is great; but underneath the strain of late he has become a little hazy. Indeed, she fears, is somewhat crazy. His opinions, she avers, are quite at variance with hers. In words of several syllables on his actions she reflected. So different, she tells us, from what *she* of him expected, and intimates, in manner kind, that Wilson is of unsound mind.

(O, Mary Minus, hold your pen. We hate to blush for you again.)

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN'S
BOOK NUMBER
WILL BE OUT NOVEMBER 2.
YOU WILL LIKE IT

Michigan's Campaign of Co-operation

(*Continued from page* 435)

have come out for suffrage for women. Practically every denomination—Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Jewish, Congregational, Evangelical—is included in this list of endorsements from clergymen who are an influence in the state.

The suffragists have also had the co-operation of the leaders in educational work in the state. One of the interesting developments was a decision made by the board of education of Grand Rapids to the effect that a discussion of woman suffrage is an educational matter, not political, and that therefore the school houses of the city could be used for suffrage meetings.

Organized labor is lined up on the side of the Michigan women in their campaign. At their Twenty-ninth Annual Convention the Michigan Federation of Labor passed a strong resolution for suffrage.

JUST as suffragists have co-operated to the fullest in all war service work, so the Executive Board of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense of Michigan has co-operated with the suffragists of their state, and passed resolutions endorsing suffrage and pledging active support to the campaign.

The suffragists are proud to claim as further allies the business women of Michigan. Suffrage and the pending amendment were given a rousing endorsement by the business women when 600 of their representatives gathered at Detroit for the annual convention of the Michigan Woman's Association of Commerce.

When the Wayne County Equal Suffrage League opened its membership drive on behalf of the referendum campaign, Miss Jessie Bonstelle, president of the Stage Women's War Relief, directed the playlet "50-50," which featured the occasion and which was presented by the members of Miss Bonstelle's company. Wayne County, which is really Detroit, has put up a splendid campaign based on organization. Mrs. Augusta C. Hughston, a tried and true suffrage campaigner, has filled the exacting office of campaign manager.

From the largest daily to the smallest weekly the suffragists have had a powerful ally in the press. Practically every newspaper of any size or influence is fighting for suffrage. At the opening of the campaign the Detroit *Journal* sounded this warning: "What guarantee is there that the liquor interests, though ousted, may not aspire to come back? Who can say they are not secretly plotting again to fight votes for women in Michigan?

"The watchword is: teamwork, Teamwork, TEAMWORK."

And teamwork it has been.

At the same time that the news columns of Michigan papers are announcing: "The antis are in our midst," the editors are fighting the suffrage battle editorially, intimating in no uncertain terms that Massachusetts, from whence the antis hail is overstepping the bounds when it sends emissaries to Michigan to dictate its political policies. The Detroit *Times* announces the appearance of the antis as follows: "The National Association Opposed to Women Suffrage has dropped in to spend the twilight hours of the fall campaign in Michigan. If the charming visitors do as much to accelerate the cause of equal citizenship in this state as they did with their spirited dissent in New York a year ago, no one could be more welcome."

The Detroit *Abend Post*, a leading German newspaper of the state, is opposed to woman suffrage. Simultaneously, with the arrival of the two opponents of suffrage, the advocates of the "Beer and Light Wine" Amendment presented a petition to the Secretary of the State for an amendment to be voted on in April, 1919.

Verily, two coincidences worthy of consideration.

"Suffrage is a war issue," says the Bay City *Tribune* and Michigan replies, "It is."

"Let Michigan wipe out the stain of its double defeat of suffrage a few years ago, and quit playing the unchivalrous, narrow-minded boorish role of the stone age," advises the Muskegon *Chronicle*, while the Mt. Clemens *Monitor* says, "It looks more and more as though the women will be winners in Michigan this fall."

Michigan has weathered several campaigns and each time has come out the stronger. Her arch enemy has been the liquor interests. This spring Michigan went dry. Whether or not the "influences" are dead remains to be seen. Under the heading "Another Dead One" the official bulletin of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, edited by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, tells of the demise of one of the well known anti-suffrage organizations.

"The recent dissolution of the Royal Ark in Detroit is another instance of the rapidity with which the organizations opposed to woman suffrage are fading out of existence. Many of them were pro-German in sentiment, and anti-American as well as anti-suffrage in expression. Many suffragists of Michigan will recall the bitter opposition of the Royal Ark organization in the campaigns for votes for women in 1912 and 1913. The membership of the Royal Ark, it is said, consisted of eleven hundred saloon men, yet this small number of men, representing chiefly liquor forces, dominated political questions and elections. The Royal Ark had the Kaiser's viewpoint and estimate of womanhood, and like the Kaiser, its passing will not be mourned by the patriotic masses of good citizens. Michigan will have a chance to elevate her women November 5th, and thus efface the pro-German tenets of Royal Arks and associate anti-suffragists."

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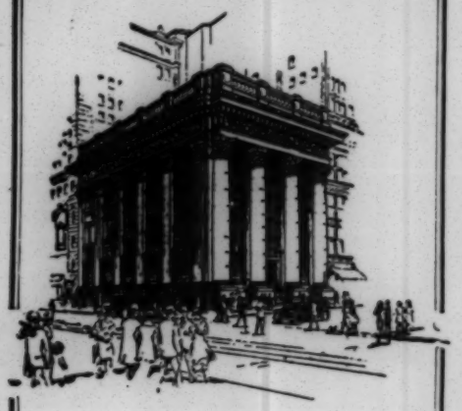

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Mrs. Henry White Cannon	100.00
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Iowa Equal Suffrage Association	100.00
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Mrs. Stiles Burr	10.00
Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Ass'n	1,000.00
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Mrs. P. M. Cole	15.00
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Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Party	240.00
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HELP US MAKE GOOD

At our last annual convention we declared for a policy of non-partisan activity in the congressional elections with the purpose of effecting such changes in both houses of Congress as will insure the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The time has come to make good. We are in the fight. Will You Help?

Send your contribution to the Treasurer.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
171 Madison Avenue
New York City

Efficient Under a Double Task

IN the war roster of the suffrage officials the name of Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Arkansas, one of the directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was accidentally omitted.

Mrs. Cotnam, who is also chairman of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Committee, is the only woman member of the Arkansas War Savings Committee. She is vice-president for the state and has direction of all women's work. She has organized the state from one end to the other, and has ninety chairmen with their committees actively at work. In many counties Mrs. Cotnam is sure that the major part of the work has been done by women, and in all the counties the women have helped very much.

Arkansas has an active suffrage campaign under way, as a Constitutional Convention is putting up a new Constitution to the voters of the state for ratification on December 14.

If the new Constitution is adopted, full suffrage will be obtained for the women of Arkansas. The women of the state, in addition to their war work, are expected to make a canvass of the voters before election. But none of this great work of winning the vote for themselves is allowed to interfere with gaining Arkansas's quota of the War Savings Stamps securities—$35,000,000.

Mrs. Cotnam took an active part in the second and third Liberty Loan drives and put the entire force of her organization into the fourth.

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